

burden of taxation, while in our im-
position, through means of which in-
creased vitality is incidentally imparted to all
the industrial interests of the nation, the duties
should be so adjusted as to fall most heav-
ily on articles of luxury, leaving the neces-
saries of life as free from taxation as the
absolute wants of the Government econo-
mically administered, will justify. No fa-
vored class should demand freedom from
assessment, and the taxes should be so dis-
tributed as not to fall unduly on the poor,
but rather on the accumulated wealth of
the country. We should look at the na-
tional debt just as it is—not as a national
blessing, but as a heavy burden on the in-
dustry of the country, to be discharged
without necessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the
Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal
year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will
exceed the receipts \$112,194,947. It is
satisfying, however, to state that it is also
estimated that the revenue for the year end-
ing the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the
expenditures in the sum of \$111,682,818.
This amount, or so much as may be
deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be
applied to the reduction of the public debt,
which, on the 31st day of October, 1865,
was \$2,740,854,750. Every reduction
will diminish the total amount of interest
to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still
further reductions, until the whole shall be
liquidated; and this, as will be seen, from
the estimates of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, may be accomplished by annual pay-
ments, even within a period not exceeding
thirty years. I have faith that we shall do
all this within a reasonable time; that, as
we have amazed the world by the suppression
of a civil war which was thought to be
beyond the control of any Government, so
we shall equally show the superiority of our
institutions by the prompt and faithful dis-
charge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under
its present direction, is accomplishing much
in developing and utilizing the vast agri-
cultural capabilities of the country, and for
information respecting the details of its
management reference is made to the annual
report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic
affairs, because of their transcendent im-
portance. Under any circumstances, our great
expanse of territory and variety of climate,
producing almost everything that is neces-
sary for the wants, and even the comforts of
man, make us singularly independent of
the varying policy of foreign powers, and
protect us against every temptation to "en-
tangling alliances, while at the present mo-
ment the re-establishment of harmony, and
the strength that comes from harmony, will
be our best security against "nations who
feel power and forget right." For myself,
it has been and it will be my constant aim
to promote peace and amity with all for-
eign nations and powers; and I have every
reason to believe that they all, without ex-
ception, are animated by the same disposi-
tion. Our relations with the Emperor of
China, so recent in their origin, are most
friendly. Our commerce with his dominions
is receiving new developments; and it is
very pleasing to find that the Govern-
ment of that great Empire manifests satis-
faction with our policy, and reposes just
confidence in the fairness which marks our
intercourse. The unbroken harmony be-
tween the United States and the Emperor
of Russia is receiving a new support from
an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic
lines across the continent of Asia, through
his dominions, and so to connect us with
all Europe by a new channel of intercourse.
Our commerce with S. America is about
to receive encouragement by a direct line of
mail steamships, to the rising Empire of
Brazil. The distinguished party of men of
science, who have recently left our country
to make a scientific exploration of the nat-
ural history and rivers and mountains
ranges of that region, have received from
the Emperor that generous welcome which
was to have been expected from his con-
stant friendship for the United States, and
his well known zeal in promoting the ad-
vancement of knowledge. A hope is en-
tertained that our commerce with the rich
and populous countries that border the
Mediterranean sea may be largely increased.
Nothing will be wanting, on the part of
this Government, to extend the protection
of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow
citizens. We receive from the Powers in
that region assurances of good will; and it
is worthy of note that a special envoy has
brought us messages of condolence on the
death of our late Chief Magistrate from the
Emperor of Tunis, whose rule includes the old
dominions of Carthage, on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily en-
dowed, has left no ties in our relation
with one at least of the great maritime
Powers. The formal accordance of belliger-
ent rights to the insurgent States was un-
precedented, and has not been justified by
the issue. But in the systems of neutral-
ity, pursued by the Powers which made that
concession, there was a marked difference.
The materials of war for the insurgent
States were furnished in a great measure,
from the workshops of Great Britain; and
British ships, manned by British subjects,
and prepared for receiving British armaments,
sailed from the ports of Great Britain
to make war on American commerce under
the shelter of a commission from the
insurgent States. These ships, having once
escaped from British ports, ever afterward
entered them in every port of the world,
to rob, and so to continue their depredations.
The consequences of this conduct were most
disastrous to the States in rebellion, in-
creasing their desolation and misery by the
prolongation of our civil contest. It had,
moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to
drive the American flag from the sea, and
to transform our own shipping and our
commerce to the very power whose subjects
had created the necessity for such a change.
These events took place before I was called
to the administration of the Government.
The sincere desire for peace by which I am
animated led me to approve the proposal,
already made, to submit the questions
which had thus arisen between the countries
to arbitration. These questions are of such
moment that they must have commanded
the attention of the great Powers, and are
so interwoven with the peace and interests
of every one of them as to have insured an
impartial decision. I regret to inform you
that Great Britain declined the arbitra-
ment; but, on the other hand, invited us to
the formation of a joint commission to set-
tle the mutual claims between the two coun-
tries, from which those for the depredations
before mentioned should be excluded. The
proposition, in that very unsatisfactory
form, has been declined.

The United States did not present the
subject as an impeachment of the good
faith of a Power which was professing the
most friendly dispositions, but as involv-
ing questions of public law, of which the

entitlement is essential to the peace of na-
tions; and, though pecuniary reparation to
their injured citizens would have followed
incidentally on a decision against Great
Britain, such compensation was not their
primary object. They had a higher mo-
tive, and it was in the interests of peace and
justice to establish important principles of
international law. The correspondence
will be placed before you. The ground on
which the British Minister rests his justi-
fication is substantially, that the municipal
law of a nation, and the domestic inter-
pretations of that law, are the measure of its
duties as a nation; and I feel bound to de-
clare my opinion, before you and before the
world, that that justification cannot be sus-
tained before the tribunal of nations. At
the same time I do not advise to any pre-
sented attempt at redress by acts of legisla-
tion. For the future, friendship between the
two countries must rest on the basis of mutual
justice.

From the moment of the establishment
of our free Constitution, the civilized world
has been convulsed by revolutions in the
interest of democracy or of monarchy; but
through all those revolutions the United
States have wisely and firmly refused to
become propagandists of republicanism.—
It is the only government suited to our
condition; but we have never sent it to
pose it on others; and we have consistently
followed the advice of Washington to
recommend it only by the careful preserva-
tion and prudent use of the blessing. Dur-
ing all the intervening period the policy of
European powers, and of the United States
has, on the whole, been harmonious.—
Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of
some parts of America, in the interest of
monarchy, have prevailed; twice my pre-
decessors have had occasion to announce the
views of this nation in respect to such in-
terference. On both occasions the remon-
strance of the United States was respected,
from a deep conviction, on the part of Eu-
ropean Governments, that the system of
non-interference and mutual abstinence
from propaganda is the true rule for the
two hemispheres. Since those times
we have advanced in wealth and power;
but we retain the same purpose to leave the
nations of Europe to choose their own
systems and form their own systems of gov-
ernment. This consistent moderation may
justly demand a corresponding moderation.

We should regard it as a great calamity
to ourselves, to the cause of good govern-
ment, and to the peace of the world, should
any European Power challenge the Ameri-
can people, as it were, to the defense of
Republicanism against foreign interference.
We cannot foresee and are unwilling to
consider what opportunities might present
themselves—what combinations might offer
to protect ourselves against designs in-
imical to our form of Government. The
United States desire to act in the future as
they have ever acted heretofore; they never
will be driven from that course but by the
aggression of European Powers; and we
rely on the wisdom and justice of those
Powers to respect the system of non-inter-
ference which has so long been sanctioned
by time, and which, by its good results, has
approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United
States and France, in reference to questions
which have become subjects of discussion
between the two Governments, will, at a
proper time, be laid before Congress.
When on the organization of our Govern-
ment, under the Constitution, the Presi-
dent of the United States delivered his in-
augural address to the two Houses of Con-
gress, he said to them, and through them
to the country and to mankind, that "the
preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and
the destiny of the republican model of Gov-
ernment are justly considered as deeply,
perhaps as finally staked on the experiment
intrusted to the American people." And
the House of Representatives answered
Washington by the voice of Madison: "We
adore the invisible hand which has led the
American people, through so many diffi-
culties, to cherish a conscious responsibility
for the destiny of republican liberty." More
than seventy-six years have glided
away since these words were spoken; the
United States have passed through severer
trials than were foreseen; and now, at this
new epoch in our existence as one nation,
with our Union purified by sorrows, and
strengthened by conflict, and established by
the virtue of the people, the greatness of
the occasion invites us once more to repeat,
with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers
to hold ourselves answerable before our fel-
low men for the success of the republican
form of government. Experience has proved
its efficiency in peace and in war; it has
vindicated its honor through dangers,
and afflictions, and sudden and terrible
emergencies, which would have crushed any
system that had been less firmly fixed in
the hearts of the people. At the inaugura-
tion of Washington the foreign relations of
the country were few, and its trade was
repressed by hostile regulations; now all the
civilized nations of the globe welcome our
commerce, and their Governments profess
toward us amity. Then our country felt
its way hesitatingly along an untried path,
with States so little bound together by rap-
id means of communication as to be hardly
known to one another, and with historic
traditions extending over very few years;
now, intercommunication between the States is swift
and intimate; the experience of centuries has
been crowded into a few generations, and
has created an intense, indestructible national-
ity. Then our jurisdiction did not reach
beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the
territory which had achieved independence;
now, through cessions of lands, first col-
onized by Spain and France the country has
acquired a more complex character, and has
for its natural limits the chain of Lakes,
the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and west
the two great oceans. Other nations were
wasted by civil wars for ages before they
could establish for themselves the necessary
degree of unity; the latest conviction that
our form of government is the best ever
known to the world, has enabled us to
emerge from civil war within four years,
with a complete vindication of the constitu-
tional authority of the General Government
and with our local liberties and State in-
stitutions unimpaired. The throngs of im-
migrants that crowd to our shores are wit-
nesses of the confidence of all people in
our permanence. Here is the great land of
free labor, where industry is blessed with
unexampled rewards, and the bread of the
workman is sweetened by the conscious-
ness that the cause of the country "is his
own cause," his own safety, his own dignity.
Here every one enjoys the free use of his
faculties, and the choice of activity as a
natural right. Here, under the combined
influence of a fruitful soil, genial climates,
and happy institutions, population has in-
creased fifteen-fold within a century. Here,
through the easy developments of boundless
resources, wealth has increased with two-
fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that

we have become secure against the financial
vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in
business and in opinion, are self-centred
and truly independent. Here more and
more care is given to provide education for
every one born on our soil. Here religion,
released from political connection with the
civil government, refuses to subserve the
craft of statesmen, and becomes in its inde-
pendence the spiritual life of the people.
Here toleration is extended to every opinion,
in the quiet certainty that truth needs only
a fair field to secure the victory. Here the
human mind goes forth unshackled in the
pursuit of science, to collect stores of
knowledge and acquire an ever increasing
mastery over the forces of nature. Here
the natural domain is offered and held in
millions of separate freeholders, so that our
fellow-citizens, beyond the occupants of any
other part of the earth, constitute in reality
a people. Here exists the democratic form
of government; and that form of govern-
ment, by the confession of European states-
men, "gives a power of which no other
form is capable, because it incorporates
every man with the State, and arouses ev-
ery thing that belongs to the soul."

Where, in past history, does a parallel
exist to the public happiness which is
within the reach of the people of the United
States? Where, in any part of the globe,
can institutions be found so suited to their
habits or so entitled to their love as their
own free Constitution? Every one of them,
then, in whatever part of the land he has
his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who
of them will not acknowledge in the words
of Washington, that "every step by which
the people of the United States have ad-
vanced to the character of an independent
nation, seems to have been distinguished
by some token of Providential agency?"
Who will not join with me in the prayer
that the invisible hand which "has led us
through the clouds, that gloomed around
our path, will so guide us onward to a per-
fect restoration of internal affection, that
we of this day may be able to transmit our
great inheritance of State Governments in
all the rights of the General Government
in its whole constitutional vigor, to our
posterity, and they to theirs through count-
less generations?"

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, December 4, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Card to Invalids.

A Clergyman, while residing in South Ameri-
ca as a missionary, discovered a safe and
simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness,
Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal
Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought
on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers
have been already cured by this noble remedy.—
Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and
unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing
and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to
any one who needs it. Free of Charge.
Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed
to yourself.
Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
New York City.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE undersigned having entered into co-part-
nership in the

LUMBER BUSINESS,

Respectfully inform the public that we will keep
constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

Rough & Dressed Lumber,

SHINGLES,

FLOORING, SASH, BLINDS,

DOORS, LATHS,

GATE BOARD,

Weather-Boarding, &c., &c.,

YARD NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.

TERMS CASH.—
Dec 8-11. TAYLOR & STUART.

GREAT CHANCE

AGENTS.

What the People want:

THE

STANDARD

HISTORY OF THE WAR,

Complete in one very large Volume of over
1,000 Pages.

This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, com-
pact, authentic, and reliable history of the "great
contest." It contains reading matter equal to
three large royal octavo volumes, splendidly il-
lustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals,
battle scenes, maps and diagrams.
Returned disabled officers, soldiers, and
energetic young men in want of profitable employ-
ment will find this a rare chance to make money.
We have Agents clearing \$250 per month, which
they will move to any doubting applicant, for
proof of the above send for circulars and see our
terms. Address, JONES BROS. & CO.,
148 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.
Nov 17-1m.

For Sale.

A GOOD Farm of 106 1/2 Acres of Land, ad-
joining the turnpike at Cooper's Run meet-
ing house. It is first-rate land, well improved,
and in good order, all the tillable land, has been
rested and is now ready to be worked. There
is 35 or 40 acres of timber, an apple orchard just
beginning to bear, and a never failing spring of
water.
This is a part of the farm of the late Major
Buckner. It is 2 1/2 miles from Paris, and on a
good turnpike road, and will certainly be sold.
Any person wishing to see the farm, can call
upon Mr. Ammerman on the premises.
C. S. BRENT.
Dec 1-1f.

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 Steam Flouring Mill,
3 RUN OF 4 FOOT BURRS,
WITH all the latest improvements in good or-
der, now running and doing a good busi-
ness. Also, a No. 1

STEAM DISTILLERY.

Of 200 bushels capacity, the machinery—Copper
and Brass Works—of the best quality and in good
order. Pens for 1,000 Hogs, Malt House, Grain
House, Boarding House, Office, &c. Together
with 85 acres of land, situated 1 1/2 mile north of
Paris, Ill.
For further particulars, address
JAS. D. SULLIVAN,
Paris, Edgar Co., Illinois.
Nov 17-6w.

RIGHT OPPOSITE THE PARIS HOTEL.

THE GLORIOUS OLD TIME IS COMING AGAIN!

CHRISTMAS —OR— HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

TOYS FOR THE MILLIONS!!

Unprecedented Stock —OF— HOLIDAY GOODS!

THE STORE IS JAMMED FULL.

OLD NEWHOFF Is there Himself.

BRING IN YOUR CHILDREN!

Sweethearts, Come in AND BUY A PRESENT!

ALBUMS, PURSES, Writing Desks, PORTFOLIOS,

GRATES! GRATES!! GRATES!!!

PARLOR GRATES, Bed-Room Grates, SITTING-ROOM GRATES.

TIN-WARE

Of Every Description; Fire Sets, COAL SCUTTLES, CAKE BOXES, JAPANNED WARE,

PLATED WARE, CHAMBER SETTS, Umbrella Stands,

IRON MANTLES, &c., &c., &c.

G. C. Kniffin's Stove Store, Nearly opp. Odd Fellows' Hall, PARIS, KY.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

Executed at short notice.
November 10, 1865.

S. E. TIPTON. ROBT. C. HEARNE. S. E. TIPTON & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, Paris Hotel Building, Paris, Kentucky

THE senior member of the firm is now East,
on Nov. 1st, we will open a
Merchant Tailors' and
Gents' Furnishing Store,

At the above named place, to which we respect-
fully solicit the patronage which in times past has
been so liberally given to the senior member and
pledge ourselves to merit the same by making the
best work and promptly attending to all orders for
Goods with which we may be favored. The

Cutting Department
Of our establishment is in charge of a veteran
Cutter—Mr. SAMUEL E. TIPTON—who has
been in the business for 20 years. The experience
and known capability of Mr. T. is enough to as-
sure our friends that all work ordered at our
Store, will be up in the highest style of the Tail-
or's art. A select stock of

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING
And a choice line of Gentlemen's Furnishing
Goods, always on hand.
SAMUEL E. TIPTON & CO.
Oct. 20-1f.

NEW GOODS —AT— W. W. MASSIE'S.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

French Merinos,
French Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Wool Plaids,
Bombazines,
Alpacas, &c., &c.

ELEGANT DRESS SILKS. Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

UNDER-WEAR.

Cloaks and Shawls,
IN NEWEST STYLE

GENTS' TRAVELING SHAWLS!

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, NOTIONS.

All the Newest Paris Nov-
elties.
We would call particular attention to our com-
plete stock of French Work.

W. W. MASSIE
Paris, Sept. 22, '65.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

Cooking Stoves, Dining-Room Stoves, Parlor Cook Stoves, Bed-Room Stoves, SITTING-ROOM STOVES.

GRATES! GRATES!! GRATES!!!

PARLOR GRATES, Bed-Room Grates, SITTING-ROOM GRATES.

TIN-WARE

Of Every Description; Fire Sets, COAL SCUTTLES, CAKE BOXES, JAPANNED WARE,

PLATED WARE, CHAMBER SETTS, Umbrella Stands,

IRON MANTLES, &c., &c., &c.

G. C. Kniffin's Stove Store, Nearly opp. Odd Fellows' Hall, PARIS, KY.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

Executed at short notice.
November 10, 1865.

NELSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 4th & Vine Streets, Opposite the Post Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THIS Institution is conducted on the principle
of a business community in which each stu-
dent acts the part of Merchant, Clerk,
and Book-keeper. The transactions are nei-
ther fictitious nor fixed, each Merchant, Clerk,
&c., being perfectly free to arrange his terms of
sale, purchase, &c. In this way no two students
do precisely the same thing, and all are prepared
for the various departments of business, rendering
situations easy of attainment.
The instruction is entirely practical.
JOHN HANCOCK,
Superintendent.

November 24-1m.

Diaries, FOR 1866, for sale at the PARIS BOOK STORE.

To the Ladies!

MRS. B. D. PORTER has removed to the
Bourbon House—Room, 38. All those
wishing Dresses made, Cloaks, and something nice
for their children, will give her a call. She will
also furnish cloak and dress trimmings.
Paris, Nov. 24-1m.

THE LAST THING NEW, IS THE SPLENDID STOCK —OF—

Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods,

Trunks, Valises, &c., J. P. BASHFORD & CO.

To be seen at the establishment of
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
OF THE most fashionable kind; all grades from the
finest sable to the cheapest imitation.

LADIES' FURS, HATS & CAPS.

Our stock of Hats and Caps has never been more
complete, selected from the best
manufacturers of New York and Philadelphia.
We have paid particular attention both to styles
and stock. We can suit all grades and tastes;
the young and the old; the fancy and the retiring;
the fast as well as the leisurely; the Priest and the
Layman. Do come one and all and see for your-
selves.

FURNISHING GOODS, UNDER-WEAR, &c.

If you would protect yourself from the wintry
blast—try our heavy Wool Drivers and Under-
Shirts; a superior article of red Shirts and Draw-
ers, warranted to prevent (if not cure) the rheuma-
tism.

PAPER AND LINEN COLLARS, Silk Thread, Cotton and Woolen 1/2 Hose; a su- perior stock of

Linen and Cotton Shirts, Of different brands, amongst others the celebrated Scott Shirts.

GLOVES & GAUNTLETS,

The best stock ever brought to the market; plain
and lined Buck Gloves and Gauntlets; Cloth,
Cassimere, and Woolen. Gloves of all grades;
Kid, Lined, and Fur Trimmed Driving Gloves; a
superior lot of Alexander and Courvoisier's Kid
Gloves—warranted not to be sheep-skin.

Neck-Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, And in fact everything for the neck—except a rope; Scarfs Pins, something recherche.

Silk Handkerchiefs, A lots of old fashioned Bandannas, Gents' Plain Hemstitched and Embroidered Linen Handker- chiefs; Silk and Cotton Suspensors, and many other articles that gentlemen wish for an outfit.

Ladies, be sure and call and examine our stock
of Furs.
J. P. BASHFORD & CO.,
Main St., opposite Court House.
Paris, Nov. 10, 1865.

INSURANCE AGENCY —OF THE— Liverpool & London Insurance COMPANY.

ASSETS, \$16,000,000.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, Assets Nearly \$4,000,000

Morris Insurance Company,
Authorized Capital \$5,000,000.
ASSETS \$885,000.

A Sagent of these old and well known Com-
panies, I am prepared to insure Dwellings, Fac-
tories, and Shops, against loss or damage by fire,
and issue Policies on reasonable terms. Losses
promptly settled. Office at the Devon, near
Paris.
H. M. RUCKER, Ag't.
November 10, 1865-1f.

PURE OLD APPLE —AND— Peach Brandy, For Medical Purposes.

For sale by
N. B. RION.
Oct 13-1f.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

ALL those wishing to purchase a good Sewing
Machine, call and see Wilson's New Sewing Ma-
chine, and see Wilson's New Sewing Machine, and
see Wilson's New Sewing Machine. Call on the
agent one door above the Catholic Church.
L. C. KNAPP.
Nov 24-1m.

GREAT REDUCTION —IN THE— PRICE OF DRY GOODS —AT— CRIGLER'S.

OWING to a decline in the wholesale market,
I am enabled to sell to customers in gen-
eral all kinds of

Domestic Dry Goods, FANCY GOODS, And Dress Goods,

At prices rating greatly below the prices they
have been selling at for the last three months.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
I have

CLOAKS OF ALL KINDS

And qualities, which I propose selling at manu-
facturers prices.
Respectfully,
Paris, Nov. 17.
J. S. SMEDLEY
B. D. SMEDLEY.

SMEDLEY BROTHERS, DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW AND

LADIES' FURS,

Stock to be well kept and to consist of
Gents' Fine Fur, Planter, Negro,
—AND—
LABORING MENS' HATS,
Fine Brush, Resorte,

And all styles to be found in a Western market.
In one week's notice,
Gents' Silk Hats, and
Ladies' Furs,

Boots and Shoes,

Consist of every style now known, and of the
latest manufacture, and we warrant them all
Custom Made,
And second to none in the market.

LADIES' Lasting Balmoral Gaiters, Calf, Morocco and Kid; sewed and pegged. Gents' fine

CALF, KIP,

